



## Kentucky Social Studies Resource Guide High School: Geography

*Use the suggested sources below to help teach the Kentucky strand of the KAS for Social Studies.*

### HS.G.KGE.1 Explain how Kentuckians view sense of place differently based on cultural and environmental characteristics of varying regions of the state.



**Title:** The Swiss Colony Album Photographs of William L. Maclean, 1885

**Context:** During the 1880s the Kentucky Bureau of Immigration worked to encourage Europeans to settle in Kentucky. This photo album shows some of the immigrant colonies that were established in Laurel and Boyle Counties.

**Questions:** Why do you think the government wanted to increase immigration to Kentucky during this period? Was this a state or a national trend? What was it about Kentucky that made it attractive to European immigrants? Why have new Kentuckians chosen to settle where they do? Does the landscape evoke their homeland? How were/are the daily lives of immigrants and “native” Kentuckians similar and different? What is Kentucky’s history of attracting non-European immigrants?

**Link:** [http://kyhistory.com/cdm/search/searchterm/Graphic8\\_Box5\\*/mode/all/order/nosort/page/1](http://kyhistory.com/cdm/search/searchterm/Graphic8_Box5*/mode/all/order/nosort/page/1)



**Title:** Agricultural Map of the Jackson Purchase, 1886

**Context:** This map shows the soil types found within the Jackson Purchase, an area of land purchased for Kentucky from the Chickasaw in 1818.

**Questions:** What are some of the traits that characterize Western Kentucky? How does this region compare to others in the state? Is location and land use the only thing that denotes “place”? Explain.

**Link:** <http://www.kyhistory.com/cdm/singleitem/collection/Maps/id/183/rec/10>



**Title:** Memory Map of Wilson Station in 1922, 1936

**Context:** This watercolor was created by artist Emily Wolfson and is of the community she grew up in. When the family farm was lost during the Great Depression, she moved to Henderson and then went on to study and teach art in Kentucky. Painted at age 21, here Wolfson shows her hometown as she remembers it being when she was only 7 years old.

**Questions:** What is a memory map? How is a memory map the same as and different from a geographic map? How does a memory map differ from a geographical map? How does it evoke a sense of place?

**Link:** <https://kyhistory.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/5FD29C06-035F-4556-8957-076510051273>

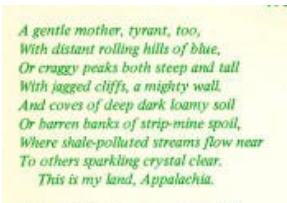


**Title:** Jean Thomas in front of McGuffey School, 1957

**Context:** On June 8, 1930, Jean Thomas, known as “The Traipsin’ Woman,” created the American Folk Song Festival to celebrate and preserve the folk songs and music traditions of the Kentucky mountains. Over the next forty years, it helped Kentucky mountain singers share their music with the world. It was also the only Folk Song Project in Franklin D. Roosevelt’s Federal Music Project.

**Questions:** What is a folk song? Where can they be heard today? Do you think it is important to preserve folk music? Why or why not? How can a song help create a sense of place among Kentuckians?

**Link:** <https://www.kyhistory.com/digital/collection/ORP/id/435>

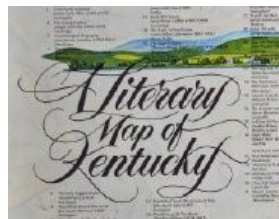


**Title:** Appalachia Postcard and Poem by Troah Campbell, 1968

**Context:** This poem looks at the environmental impact of strip mining for coal.

**Questions:** Have other authors been inspired by nature and their environment? Give an example. Does this poem cast Appalachia in a positive or negative light? Explain. How have other authors written about Kentucky?

**Link:** <http://www.kyhistory.com/cdm/compoundobject/collection/Morgan/id/7422/rec/10>



**Title:** A Literary Map of Kentucky, 1980

**Context:** Printed by the Kentucky Library Association, this map features famous Kentucky authors.

**Questions:** How does a literary map showcase the culture of Kentucky? What are other cultural aspects of Kentucky that could be illustrated on a map? How does culture help define a place?

**Link:** <https://kyhistory.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/AB92ACBD-AA33-4D3C-B482-727945459130>



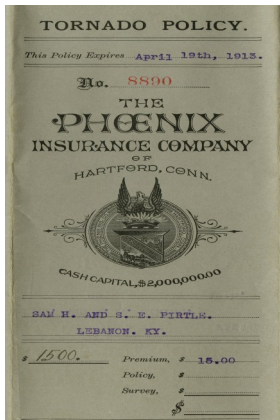
**Title:** All About Louisville Board Game, 1982

**Context:** This line of board games featured cities from around the country. Similar to Monopoly, the game’s objective was to purchase the most “travel cards” from local businesses and attractions in Louisville.

**Questions:** What could players learn about Louisville from playing this game? Does the board feature an accurate map of Louisville? Does it accurately portray the culture of Louisville? If you created a board game featuring your hometown, what would it include?

**Link:** <https://kyhistory.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/B33D5DCB-8080-4160-9072-822052410720>

**HS.G.KGE.2 Explain how the geography of Kentucky influences the development of the state.**



**Title:** Tornado Insurance Policy, April 19, 1908

**Context:** An insurance policy issued by the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, to the Pirtle family in Lebanon, Kentucky.

**Questions:** What was the cost of this policy? What was it worth? What types of natural disasters did it cover? What type of dwelling does the insurance policy cover? Name at least three of the specific items covered. How does geography help or limit the settlement and economic potential of a location?

**Link:** <https://kyhistory.com/digital/collection/MS/id/25528/rec/1>



**Titles:** Flood Images: Newport, 1913 and Hazard, 1928

**Context:** Numerous floods and other natural disasters have struck Kentucky over the years.

**Questions:** How do natural disasters affect individuals and communities? Do you think natural disasters affect people of different ages differently? Why or why not? Why do people choose to settle in a potential flood zone? How does geography help or limit the settlement and economic potential of a location?

**Links:** <https://kyhistory.com/digital/collection/GRP/id/758/rec/8> and <http://kyhistory.com/cdm/compoundobject/collection/PH/id/11413/rec/221>

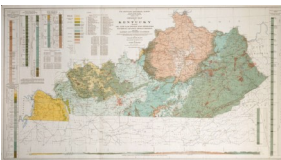


**Title:** Oil Shale at Junction City, KY, 1920

**Context:** Albany shale (also called black shale) was formed 400 million years ago during the Devonian period, when the deep sea floor became covered with an organic black muck. The muck is now hard black shale (an oil shale), one of the most distinctive of all geological formations in Kentucky.

**Questions:** What is shale and how is it used today? How have geographic formations like this shaped Kentucky's culture and economy? What are the pros and cons of Kentucky's geography?

**Link:** <http://www.kyhistory.com/cdm/compoundobject/collection/PH/id/8358/rec/57>



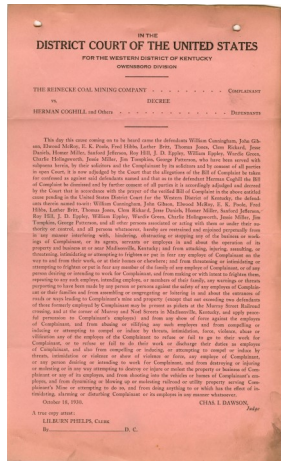
**Title:** Geologic Map of Kentucky, 1927

**Context:** This map shows deposits of natural resources throughout Kentucky as well as stratigraphic and geological sections for various counties. Tables include production rates of asphalt, fluorspar, natural gas, oil, and coal.

**Questions:** How have Kentuckians used natural resources in the past and today? How does location and amount of natural resources help shape communities? Do natural resources always have a positive effect on an area? Give an example that supports your reasoning.

**Link:** <http://www.kyhistory.com/cdm/singleitem/collection/Maps/id/90/rec/9>





**Titles:** Diamond Coal Co. vs. Jasper Sigler, July 14, 1930; Trio Coal Co. Court Order, October 15, 1930; and Reinecke Coal Mining Co. vs. Herman Coghill, October 18, 1930

**Context:** Various court orders related to picketing and other union related activities surrounding Kentucky mining operations.

**Questions:** Pick one of the court orders and analyze its purpose. What does the order specifically prohibit? Where were these events taking place? How has the geography helped and/or hindered the development of the state? Were similar events happening elsewhere in Kentucky and the nation? Explain.

**Links:** <https://kyhistory.com/digital/collection/MS/id/25406/rec/1>, <https://kyhistory.com/digital/collection/MS/id/25395/rec/1> and <https://kyhistory.com/digital/collection/MS/id/25444/rec/1>



**Title:** Kentucky's New Industries, 1946-1954

**Context:** This map lists 240 plants in 90 communities that employ 25 persons or more.

**Questions:** What does this map show you about manufacturing in the decade after World War II? What cities have the most industry? Why do you think this is? What services are tracked on the bottom of the map? How do they impact the location and/or the success of plants? Are there industries that are located in specific locations due to geographical needs? Give an example.

**Link:** <http://www.kyhistory.com/cdm/singleitem/collection/Maps/id/49/rec/40>



**Title:** Greetings from Kentucky Postcard, ca. 1950

**Context:** This postcard features locations, products and symbols commonly associated with Kentucky.

**Questions:** What products can you find on this map? Why are certain products produced in specific areas? How has this map changed over time?

**Link:** <http://www.kyhistory.com/cdm/compoundobject/collection/Morgan/id/7095/rec/59>



**Title:** Land Areas of Kentucky and their Potential for Use, 1953

**Context:** This mid-20<sup>th</sup> century map shows soil types within Kentucky and details what economic pursuits various regions are best suited for.

**Questions:** Locate where you live on the map. Has its land ever been used in the way this map suggests? Has its land use changed since this map was made? What other economic opportunities exist in the region now?

**Link:** <https://kyhistory.com/digital/collection/Maps/id/225>

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**KHS Digital Collection** <http://www.kyhistory.com/>

Includes over 56,000 documents, manuscripts, maps, oral histories, video clips, images, and more.

**KHS Artifacts Catalog** <https://history.ky.gov/resources/catalogs-research-tools/artifacts-catalog/>

Contains photographs of over 106,000 objects such as furniture, clothing, personal items, art, and more.

Need more help? Contact Claire E. Gwaltney, teacher programs manager, at [claire.gwaltney@ky.gov](mailto:claire.gwaltney@ky.gov) or 502-782-8059.